

FARMERS' BLOC RIPS TAX BILL TO PIECES

Raises Opposition, Scorns Compromise, Plans Amendments.

HOLDS MEETING TO-DAY

Smoot 3 Per Cent. Manufacturers' Sale Tax Gains Support.

FIGHT BY LA FOLLETTE

Simmons Makes Threat of Long Delay in Accusing Penrose of Steam Rolling.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.

The tax revision bill as sponsored by the Senate Finance Committee is on the rocks. It will be passed eventually, of course, but its authors may not be able to recognize it when it reaches the statute books. There is every indication that it will be considerably patched and radically amended before it reaches a final vote.

Republican leaders backing the measure frankly admitted the necessity of some changes to facilitate passage of the bill. Many conferences were held to-day with a view to meeting opposition raised by the agricultural bloc to some of the bill's principal features.

Leaders of the bloc spurned any compromise. They called a meeting for tomorrow to outline a definite plan of action. They were unwilling to discuss concessions until they had accurately determined the sentiment of the whole bloc.

Reports were current that the Republican leaders were willing to surrender the transportation tax if the bloc would support the repeal of the excess profits taxes and the proposed reduction of the surtaxes. The bloc gave little heed to these suggestions in view of the fact that they have votes enough in sight apparently to reject the transportation tax outright without making concessions.

Smoot's Plan Gains Receipts. As a result of dissatisfaction with numerous sections of the bill the group supporting the Smoot 3 per cent. manufacturers' sales tax, designed to take the place of the excess profits tax and various miscellaneous taxes, appeared to be gaining recruits rapidly. Senator Smoot gave notice he would propose a series of amendments to carry out his program at to-morrow's session.

One weak spot in the sales tax prospects is in the attitude of the agricultural bloc. Indications are that the bloc, following the cue of various agricultural associations, will not be so wholehearted support to the Smoot plan, although some individual members may vote for it.

Senator Simmons (N. C.) had a lively tilt with Senator Penrose at the close of to-day's session. Senator Penrose complained of the slow progress of the bill and proposed to meet earlier than usual to-morrow. Senator Simmons vehemently protested, accusing Senator Penrose of attempting to use steam roller tactics to force the bill to a vote without giving the Democrats adequate time to present their arguments against it. He threatened prolonged opposition and predicted that unless the Democrats were treated with proper consideration a vote would not be reached "before the snow flies." Senator Simmons proposed amendments striking at the vital principles of the Finance Committee's bill.

Senator Simmons' Plan. Outstanding features of the Simmons program are:

Adoption of a scale of surtax rates on individual incomes with a maximum of 52 per cent. instead of 65 per cent. in the present law, and 32 per cent. in the pending bill.

Retention of the capital stock tax, which is repealed in the committee bill.

Repeal of the tax on freight, passenger and Pullman transportation, effective January 1, 1922.

Repeal of the \$2,000 exemption on corporate incomes.

Elimination of exemptions for individuals and dependents from persons with incomes in excess of \$20,000.

In the Simmons surtax amendment it is provided that rates of 32 per cent. shall apply on incomes between \$66,000 and \$74,000, 33 per cent. between \$74,000 and \$82,000, 34 per cent. between \$82,000 and \$90,000, 35 per cent. between \$90,000 and \$100,000, 40 per cent. between \$100,000 and \$150,000, 44 per cent. between \$150,000 and \$200,000, 48 per cent. between \$200,000 and \$300,000, 50 per cent. between \$300,000 and \$500,000, and 52 per cent. above \$500,000.

Little headway was made on the bill to-day because Senator LaFollette launched a fight against the provisions defining foreign traders and foreign trade corporations.

Plot Scented by La Follette. Senator LaFollette charged that the provision relating to foreign traders and foreign trade corporations is "a device to enable individuals of great wealth to escape taxation."

"The field of foreign exploitation is one requiring vast capital and intelligence which go with it," said Mr. LaFollette. "It is not a field attractive to the small investor or in which he can hope for success."

Senator McCumber (N. D.), answering Senator LaFollette's attack, said the purpose of the provision is "to give the American opportunity to retain his American status in an American corporation and do business in foreign countries on an equal footing with citizens of other countries."

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), charged that the provision would make it possible for international bankers to escape taxation of their profits.

GETS "SMOKED" MAILED IN 1903

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Sept. 29.—An instance of British postal delay, but an equal testimonial to its persistency, was the delivery here today to J. Harris, an imperial veteran, of a packet of cigarettes mailed to him from England while he was engaged in the South African war in 1903. The package indicated that during its eighteen years of travelling it has been nearly all over the empire, including India and New Zealand.

ARMS PARLEY DOOMED, ONE GERMAN'S VIEW

Germany Delighted America Ignores League, He Says.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Washington conference on limitation of armament is foredoomed to failure because none of the nations invited to participate is sincerely in favor of reducing its military or naval strength, according to Paul Boulanger, one of the owners of the great Thyssen Steel and Coal Works of Germany, who has been in the United States for several months studying the steel and coal situation.

"France is constantly saying she is menaced by Germany and is concerned in arranging a special alliance with the United States and England. She is not willing to disarm," he said. "England will never agree to reduce her navy. It has been her salvation all these years. Japan has her eyes on China. She wants to make that country her colony for the overflow of her population, so she will never weaken her prospects for the satisfaction of this ambition."

"Will Germany affiliate with the League of Nations?" Mr. Boulanger was asked. "Never," he replied. "It is misnamed. It should be called the league of the allies. Every decision made has been against Germany. The German people see no hope for them in the league, and they are delighted America has not gone in. Germany hopes for advantage in a close economic and financial connection with the United States."

INVASION OF RUSSIA DECREED IN SECRET

Rumania and Poland Allied for Offensive as Well as Defensive Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 29.

Drawn up late in February and ratified by the Polish Diet, the text of the Rumanian-Polish political treaty was published several months ago. This New York Herald Bureau has now learned of the existence of a secret treaty of the same date. The published text provides only for a defensive alliance against Russia, but the secret treaty provides for both a defensive and offensive alliance.

Another article provides that each nation provide for the other home guard troops when required during a Russian war. In other words this means a promise of mutual help to suppress their own internal disturbances.

Article 46 of the treaty provides for a propaganda fund for Soviet Russia, each State supplying 1,000,000 French francs annually.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, Sept. 29.

Reval, via London, Sept. 29.—A breach in the diplomatic relations between Poland and Russia is expected on October 1. Poland already has sent three notes to Moscow asking the fulfillment of the conditions of the Riga peace treaty. Russia, in turn, has asked Poland to dissolve the anti-Bolshevik bands of Russians which Moscow accused the Polish General Staff of supporting on Polish territory. Poland denies the existence of any such bands.

The conditions of the Riga treaty, which Russia has not fulfilled, provide, first, for the delivery of the first consignment of gold by Russia to Poland, and second, for the return to Warsaw of movable property carried into Russia by the Bolsheviks and their predecessors. Russia cannot deliver this gold, because she has not got it, and she cannot deliver the property, because she cannot find it. Moscow's request for an extension of the time limit to October 1 has not yet been answered by Warsaw.

A breach in diplomatic relations between these two countries will not, it is believed, be followed immediately by war, for both countries are too weak to fight, but it will lead to the massing of troops and continual frontier incidents, with the result that there will be great danger of war within six months.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, Sept. 27 (delayed).—Zinovieff, chairman of the executive committee of the Third International, addressing the Congress of All Russian Young Communists concerning the Polish ultimatum, said:

"Let every one make a mark on his nose. We do not want war, but there are limits beyond which we will not allow any one to pass."

Demonstrations against the Polish ultimatum have occurred in many cities, including Petrograd, where the Soviets adopted a resolution saying it wanted peace and therefore must defend all frontiers.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Polish officials here stated that, after a full exchange of notes between the Polish and Russian Soviet Governments, the negotiations concerning the execution by Russia of the peace treaty signed in Riga had taken a favorable turn toward conciliation.

RUSSIA BARS AMERICANS WITHOUT PASSPORTS

Must Carry Documents to Enter Soviet Country.

RIGA, Sept. 28.—The Russian Bolsheviks here, said to be acting under instructions from the Moscow Government, to-day announced that it would admit no Americans into Russia unless they were permitted to carry American passports.

The Russian refused to give a newspaperman who presented the customary receipt for his passport granted by the American consul, to whom the passport, under the State Department's rule, must be surrendered before entering Russia.

Americans in the Baltic States are agitating for the abolishment of this rule of the State Department, taking the ground that being without a passport enhances the difficulties of traveling in Russia.

NO ULTIMATUM SENT TO RUSSIA BY RUMANIA

Bucharest Names Agent to Deal With Soviet Envoys.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 29.—Complete calm prevails along the Danube River. No ultimatum has been sent to Russia.

The Rumanian Government has authorized the Soviet Legation here to purchase cereals and other foodstuffs in Rumania. The Government here has designated a delegate to deal with the Soviet's envoys.

BROKER DIES IN LAW OFFICE.

Albert B. Thomson, real estate broker at 1 West Third-street, died suddenly yesterday while discussing a transaction in the law office of Middlebrook & Borland, 7 Day street. He was 66 years old and lived at 121 Sylvan street, Rutherford, N. J.

GERMAN LEADERS STAND BY WIRTH

Agree to Support Chancellor's Taxation Programme if He Cuts Expenses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 29.

German party leaders who met at a dinner given for Chancellor Wirth last night agreed that the parties represented should accept the Chancellor's taxation programme, which is now pending before the National Economic Parliament. The Industrial party made the condition that the Government must make serious efforts to reduce expenses.

This applies notably to superfluous officials who are packing Government offices. It was also demanded that public services, such as railroads and the postal system, be placed on a basis where they will make expenses.

Chancellor Wirth agreed to these economies. The same demands were made yesterday at the National Economic Parliament in Munich. Financiers and manufacturers agreed to raise a loan of 1,500,000,000 marks gold on their credit abroad to meet reparations demands. They also made the condition that the Government must do everything to private initiative, only adopting voluntary centralization where necessary and avoiding Socialist state control schemes.

The adoption of Chancellor Wirth's taxation scheme as modified means that various Socialist projects for the nationalization of capital and the Government's participation in industry have been dropped. Other methods proposed for raising real values also have been postponed in a final effort to meet the budget shortage through the old taxation mechanism.

German industry and finance make their cooperation in meeting the national obligations conditional upon being allowed the fullest freedom.

CONFERES, Sept. 29.—Formal announcement was made by the Imperial Rhine-Land Commission to-day that the economic penalties imposed upon Germany on the occasion of her being adjudged by the Allied Supreme Council as delinquent in complying with various clauses of the peace treaty would be lifted at midnight to-morrow. This is in conformity with the Allied decision to discontinue the application of the penalties, embodied in the customs regime in the occupied Rhineland, recently announced in Paris.

GERMANS MAKE PLANS TO MEET REPARATIONS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Sept. 29.

German manufacturers and business men, members of the National Industrial Union, discussed their problems and obligations at home and abroad at their annual conference. Dr. Sorge, the president, declared that German industry was ready to make the necessary sacrifices. He insisted on the necessity of forming a central industrial organization and proposed meeting the reparations obligations through practical methods beginning with financial reforms and the control by the State of foreign purchases.

He proposed the delivery of goods instead of gold marks wherever possible.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, emphasized the point that German industry was the basis for all reconstruction and urged the need for a far sighted foreign policy. He said he hoped that the Federalist political movement would give full consideration to the necessity for unity and solidarity especially in dealing with the outside world.

Dr. Sorge later recommended the removal of the luxury tax on clothing, being that they restricted the manufacture of quality goods and thus increased unemployment. The convention will decide on whether to apply the new industrial mortgage scheme to raise outside credit.

POINCARÉ OPPOSES BRIAND'S JOURNEY

Objects to Premier's Absenting Himself at Washington Arms Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 29.

Premier Briand has refused to accept the compromise held out by his political opponents that he spend only two weeks in attendance at the Washington conference for the limitation of armament. He admitted, however, that it will be necessary for him to return before Christmas.

Mr. Poincaré this morning threw down the gauntlet to the Premier in an article appearing in a French newspaper in which he declared: "I believe the president of the council will serve the best interests if he renounces making such a long voyage. President Harding is able to understand the reasons and will accept any reasonable excuse, such as the difficulties certain to be encountered in the Chamber, in the long budget discussions, the settlement of the French railway troubles and the solution of labor difficulties throughout France."

Mr. Poincaré's alliance with the Premier's opponents is causing much comment, as it is considered indicative of the Senate's intention, even if the Chamber is carried by M. Briand, to insist that the Premier shall not leave the capital during a period when the most momentous problems in the history of France demand the fullest investigation.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Sept. 29.—As internal political questions of first importance will require Premier Briand's presence in Paris before the Christmas recess, he will be compelled to return from the Washington conference after only a few weeks' participation.

M. Briand's successor as head of the French delegation is almost certain to be Rene Viviani. The Premier and his associates in the Cabinet want some one with authority in the Parliament and before the country who can explain the results of the Washington conference. Any undertakings the French delegation enters upon at Washington will have to be submitted to Parliament.

M. Viviani, although not a member of the present French Government, is fully trusted and is regarded as not having any enemies in French public life except the Communists.

M. Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, will be unable to go to Washington because he must see through Parliament the agreement made with Dr. Rathenau for the German payments material, which is one of the most vital questions with which France has to deal.

M. Barthou, former Premier, refuses to leave the Ministry of War for so long a period, owing to imminent changes in course of operation in the French army. The only Cabinet member of the delegation outside the Premier, according to the present plan, will be Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Colonies, who is a member of a small group having immense influence in French politics.

INDIAN REVOLT SERIOUS; MOPLAHS GET STRONGER

Plan Guerrilla Fighting and Avoid Open Battle.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The India Office, in a communique issued this evening, states that the military authorities in Madras, British India, take a rather serious view of the strong resistance of the Moplahs in the Malabar district.

Recent actions, the statement says, show that the resistance of the Moplahs is "framed on guerrilla lines for plunder and terrorization with avoidance of open battle. The armed bands are getting stronger, and it is probable that the numbers joining the rebels are increasing."

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